

General Assembly

Substitute Bill No. 1154

January Session, 2007

_____SB01154PS____040907____

AN ACT CONCERNING THE CONTROL AND SECURITY OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- 1 Section 1. Section 22a-151 of the general statutes is amended by
- 2 adding subdivisions (9) and (10) as follows (*Effective October 1, 2007*):
- 3 (NEW) (9) "Radioactive materials" means any solid, liquid or gas
- 4 that emits ionizing radiation spontaneously.
- 5 (NEW) (10) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of
- 6 Environmental Protection or a designee or agent of the Commissioner
- 7 of Environmental Protection.
- 8 Sec. 2. Section 22a-152 of the general statutes is repealed and the
- 9 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):
- 10 The Governor, or the commissioner, on behalf of this state, is
- authorized to enter into agreements with the government of the United
- 12 States providing for discontinuance of certain of the programs of the
- 13 government of the United States with respect to sources of ionizing
- 14 radiation and the assumption thereof by this state, as provided for in
- 15 the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.
- Sec. 3. Section 22a-153 of the general statutes is repealed and the
- following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

- 18 (a) The [Commissioner of Environmental Protection] <u>commissioner</u> 19 shall supervise and regulate in the interest of the public health and 20 safety the use of ionizing radiation within the state.
- 21 (b) [Said] <u>The</u> commissioner may employ, subject to the provisions 22 of chapter 67, and prescribe the powers and duties of such persons as 23 may be necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 22a-151 to 22a-24 158, inclusive, as amended by this act.
- (c) [Said] <u>The</u> commissioner shall [make such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of said sections] <u>adopt</u> regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, regarding sources of ionizing radiation and radioactive materials, including, but not limited to:
- 30 (1) Regulations necessary to secure agreement state status from the 31 Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to Section 274 of the Atomic 32 Energy Act of 1954, 42 USC 2021, as amended;
- (2) Regulations relating to the construction, operation, control,
 tracking, security or decommissioning of sources of ionizing radiation,
 including, but not limited to, any modification or alteration of such
 sources;
- 37 (3) Regulations relating to the production, transportation, use, 38 storage, possession, management, treatment, disposal or remediation 39 of radioactive materials;
- 40 (4) Regulations relating to planning for and responding to terrorist 41 or other emergency events, or the potential for such events, that 42 involve or may include radioactive materials;
- 43 (5) Regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of 44 sections 22a-151 to 22a-158, inclusive, as amended by this act; and
- 45 (6) Regulations establishing fees for the licensure of sources of 46 ionizing radiation, which fees, in conjunction with the fees collected 47 pursuant to section 22a-148 shall be sufficient for the administration,

- 48 implementation and enforcement of an ionizing radiation program.
 - (d) The Governor <u>or the commissioner</u> is authorized to employ such consultants, experts and technicians as [he shall deem] necessary for the purpose of conducting investigations and reporting [to him] on matters connected with the implementation of the provisions of [said sections] sections 22a-148 to 22a-158, inclusive, as amended by this act.
- 54 (e) There is established within the Environmental Quality Fund 55 established under section 22a-27g an account to be known as the 56 "ionizing radiation management account". Notwithstanding the provisions of section 22a-27g, any moneys collected in accordance with 57 58 section 22a-148, or 22a-150, or any regulations adopted in accordance 59 with subsection (c) of this section, shall be deposited in the 60 Environmental Quality Fund and credited to the ionizing radiation 61 management account. Any balance remaining in the account at the end 62 of any fiscal year shall be carried forward in the account for the fiscal year next succeeding. Said account may also receive moneys from 63 64 other sources. The account shall be available to the commissioner to 65 implement, administer and enforce (1) the ionizing radiation program, 66 or (2) the provisions of sections 22a-148 to 22a-158, inclusive, as 67 amended by this act, and section 9 of this act, or any regulations or guidelines adopted pursuant to said sections. Nothing in this 68 69 subsection shall prevent the commissioner from obtaining or using 70 funds from sources other than the ionizing radiation management account for the purposes of implementing, administering, and 71 72 enforcing an ionization radiation program.
 - (f) The commissioner may establish radiation exposure guidelines for the public for the management of terrorist events or other emergencies involving radioactive materials. Any such guidelines may be based upon the recommendations of the federal government and the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements.
- Sec. 4. Subsection (a) of section 22a-154 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*

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October 1, 2007):

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- (a) The [Commissioner of Environmental Protection may provide by regulation for] commissioner may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, for the general or specific licensing of [by-product, source, special nuclear materials and other] sources of ionizing radiation. [, or devices or equipment utilizing such materials, and for amendment, suspension, or revocation of licenses issued pursuant thereto.] The commissioner may issue, deny, renew, modify, suspend or revoke such licenses and may include such terms and conditions in such licenses that the commissioner deems necessary.
- 90 Sec. 5. Section 22a-155 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):
- 92 [(a) In any proceeding under sections 22a-151 to 22a-158, inclusive, 93 or any other applicable statute (1) for the issuance or modification of 94 rules and regulations relating to control of sources of ionizing 95 radiation; or (2) for granting, suspending, revoking or amending any 96 license; or (3) for determining compliance with or granting exceptions 97 from rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Environmental 98 Protection, the commissioner or his representative designated in 99 writing shall hold a hearing upon the request of any person whose 100 interest may be affected by the proceeding, and shall admit any such 101 person as a party to such proceeding. Thirty days published notice 102 shall be given of any such hearing.
 - (b) Any final order entered in any proceeding under subsection (a) above shall be subject to judicial review by the Superior Court in the manner prescribed in section 25-36.]
- 106 (a) The commissioner may issue, modify or revoke orders to (1)
 107 abate pollution or a potential source of pollution from ionizing
 108 radiation or radioactive materials, or (2) correct violations of sections
 109 22a-148 to 22a-150, inclusive, section 22a-153, as amended by this act,
 110 22a-154, as amended by this act, 22a-157, as amended by this act, or
 111 22a-158, or any regulation adopted or registration or license issued

- 112 pursuant to said sections. Such orders may include steps necessary to 113 abate pollution or a potential source of pollution, or correct any 114 violation or any other measures the commissioner deems necessary. Such orders may be issued to any person who violates any provision of 115 116 said sections, or any regulation adopted or registration or license 117 issued pursuant to said sections or to the owner of any land on which 118 the violation occurs, regardless of whether the owner of the land participated in the violation. If two or more persons are issued an 119 order pursuant to this section for the same violation, such persons 120 121 shall be jointly and severally liable for complying with such order.
- 122 (b) Each order issued under this section shall be served by certified 123 mail, return receipt requested, or by a state marshal or indifferent 124 person. If a state marshal or indifferent person serves the order, a true 125 copy of the order shall be served, and the original, with a return of such service endorsed thereon, shall be filed with the commissioner. 126 127 The order shall be deemed to be issued upon service or upon deposit 128 in the mail. Any order issued pursuant to this section shall state the 129 basis on which it is issued and shall specify a reasonable time for 130 compliance.
 - (c) Unless a person aggrieved by an order files a written request for a hearing before the commissioner not later than thirty days after the date of issuance, such order shall become final. If so requested, the commissioner shall hold a hearing as soon thereafter as practicable. A request for a hearing shall be a condition precedent to any appeal. The commissioner may, after the hearing or at any time after the issuance of the order, modify such order by agreement or extend the time periods given for compliance contained in the order if the commissioner deems such modification or extension advisable or necessary and any such modification or extension shall be deemed to be a revision of an existing order and shall not constitute a new order. There shall be no hearing subsequent to, or any appeal from, any such modification or extension.
 - (d) After the hearing, the commissioner shall consider all

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- supporting and rebutting evidence and may affirm, modify or revoke such order and shall notify the recipient of the order of such action by certified mail, return receipt requested.
- 148 (e) When the commissioner issues a final order pursuant to this section, the commissioner shall cause a certified copy or notice thereof 149 150 to be recorded on the land records in the municipality in which the 151 land is located, and such certified copy or notice shall constitute a 152 notice to the owner's heirs, successors and assigns. When the order has 153 been fully complied with or revoked, the commissioner shall issue a certificate acknowledging such compliance or revocation, which 154 155 certificate the commissioner shall cause to be recorded on the land 156 records in the municipality in which the order was previously 157 recorded.
- (f) A final order of the commissioner shall be subject to appeal as set
 forth in sections 4-183 and 4-184, except that any such appeal shall be
 taken to the superior court for the judicial district of New Britain.
- Sec. 6. Section 22a-156 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):
- 163 Whenever, in the judgment of the [Commissioner of Environmental 164 Protection commissioner, any person has engaged in or is about to engage in (1) any acts or practices which constitute, or will constitute, a 165 violation of any provision of sections [22a-151 to 22a-158, inclusive, or 166 167 any other applicable statute 22a-148 to 22a-150, inclusive, sections 22a-153 to 22a-155, inclusive, as amended by this act, section 22a-157, as 168 169 amended by this act, or 22a-158, or any [rule,] regulation adopted or 170 registration or license or order issued [thereunder, at the request of the 171 Commissioner of Environmental Protection] pursuant to said sections, 172 or (2) any act or omission in which a person has established, created or 173 maintained or will establish, create or maintain an exposure hazard or source of pollution from ionizing radiation or radioactive material, 174 upon the request of the commissioner, the Attorney General [may 175 176 make application to the appropriate court | shall bring an action in the

superior court for the judicial district of Hartford for an order enjoining such acts, [or] practices or omissions, or for an order to control or abate a hazard or source of pollution, or for an order directing compliance and, upon a showing by the commissioner that such person has engaged or is about to engage in any such acts or practices or omissions, a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other order may be granted. Any such action brought by the Attorney General pursuant to this section shall have precedence in the order of trial as provided for in section 52-191.

Sec. 7. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2007) (a) Any person who violates any provision of sections 22a-148 to 22a-150, inclusive, sections 22a-153 to 22a-155, inclusive, section 22a-157 or 22a-158 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or any regulation adopted or registration, license or order issued pursuant to said sections, or any owner of land who permits such violations to occur on such owner's land, shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than ten thousand dollars per day for each offense. Each violation shall be a separate and distinct offense and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day a violation continues shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense. If two or more persons are responsible for such violation, such persons shall be jointly and severally liable under this section. The Attorney General, upon request of the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, shall institute a civil action in the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford to recover such penalty. Any such action brought by the Attorney General pursuant to this section shall have precedence in the order of trial as provided for in section 52-191 of the general statutes.

(b) Any person who, with criminal negligence, violates any provision of sections 22a-148 to 22a-150, inclusive, sections 22a-153 to 22a-155, inclusive, section 22a-157 or 22a-158 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or any regulation adopted or registration, license or order issued pursuant to said sections shall be fined not more than twenty-five thousand dollars per day for each violation or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both. A subsequent conviction for any such violation shall carry a fine of not more than fifty thousand

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- dollars per day for each day of violation or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. Each violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day a violation continues shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense.
 - (c) Any person who knowingly violates any provision of sections 22a-148 to 22a-150, inclusive, sections 22a-153 to 22a-155, inclusive, section 22a-157 or 22a-158 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or any regulation adopted or registration, license or order issued pursuant to said sections shall be fined not more than fifty thousand dollars per day for each day of violation or be imprisoned not more than three years, or both. A subsequent conviction for any such violation shall carry a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars per day for each day of violation or imprisonment for not more than ten years, or both. Each violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day a violation continues shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense.
 - (d) Any person who knowingly makes a false statement, representation or certification in an application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained under sections 22a-148 to 22a-150, inclusive, sections 22a-153 to 22a-155, inclusive, section 22a-157 or 22a-158 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or any regulation adopted or registration, license or order issued pursuant to said sections, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under said sections, or any regulation adopted or registration, license or order issued pursuant to said sections, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than twenty-five thousand dollars per day for each violation or imprisoned not more than two years for each violation, or both. Each violation shall be a separate and distinct offense, and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day a violation continues shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense.
- (e) For the purposes of this section, "person" includes, but is not limited to, any responsible corporate officer or municipal official.

Sec. 8. Section 22a-157 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):

No person shall <u>construct</u>, <u>operate</u>, use, manufacture, produce, transport, transfer, receive, acquire, <u>decommission</u>, own or possess any source of ionizing radiation, [unless exempt, licensed or registered in accordance with the provisions of sections 22a-151 to 22a-158, inclusive] <u>unless such activity is in compliance with all requirements of this chapter</u>, including any regulations adopted, or registration or license issued under this chapter. No person shall produce, transport, store, possess, manage, treat, remediate, or dispose of any radioactive materials, unless such activity is in compliance with all requirements of this chapter including any regulations adopted, or registration or license issued under this chapter. No person shall fail to register a source of ionizing radiation required to be registered under this chapter, or by any regulations adopted under this chapter.

Sec. 9. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2007) (a) If a person causes or is responsible for any exposure hazard or potential exposure hazard from radioactive materials, radioactive waste, or a source of ionizing radiation, or causes or is responsible for pollution, contamination or potential pollution or potential contamination of any land, water, air or other natural resource of the state through a discharge, spillage, uncontrolled loss, release, leakage, seepage, or filtration of radioactive material or radioactive waste, and does not act immediately to prevent, abate, contain, mitigate or remove such hazard, potential hazard, pollution, contamination, or potential pollution or contamination, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner Environmental Protection, or if such person is unknown, and such hazard, potential hazard, pollution, contamination, or potential pollution or potential contamination, is not being prevented, abated, contained, mitigated or removed by the federal government, a state agency, a municipality or a regional or interstate authority, the commissioner may take steps as he or she deems necessary to protect human health and the environment including, but not limited to, investigating, monitoring, abating, containing, mitigating, or removing

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such hazard, potential hazard, pollution, contamination, or potential pollution or potential contamination. The commissioner may enter into a contract with any person for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this subsection.

- (b) Any person who causes or is responsible for any exposure hazard or potential exposure hazard from radioactive materials, radioactive waste, or a source of ionizing radiation or who causes or is responsible for pollution, contamination, or potential pollution or potential contamination of any land, water, air or other natural resource of the state through a discharge, spillage, uncontrolled loss, release, leakage, seepage, or filtration of radioactive material or radioactive waste shall be liable for all costs and expenses incurred by the commissioner pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, including all costs and expenses to restore the air, water, land and other natural resources of the state, and shall be liable for all attorneys fees, court costs and any other legal expenses incurred by the state for the recovery of such costs. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the commissioner from seeking additional compensation or such other relief that a court may award, including punitive damages. When such hazard, potential hazard, pollution, contamination or potential pollution or potential contamination results from the action or inaction of more than one person, each person shall be held jointly and severally liable for such costs. Upon request of the commissioner, the Attorney General shall bring a civil action to recover all such costs and expenses from the person who caused or is responsible for any hazard, potential hazard, pollution, contamination or potential pollution or potential contamination.
- (c) Any person who prevents, abates, contains, removes or mitigates any (1) exposure hazard or potential exposure hazard from radioactive materials, radioactive waste, or a source of ionizing radiation that is not authorized by regulation, registration or license, or (2) any pollution or contamination or potential pollution or potential contamination of any land, water, air or other natural resources of the state through a discharge, spillage, uncontrolled loss, release, leakage,

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seepage, or filtration of radioactive material or radioactive waste that is not authorized by regulation, registration or license, shall be entitled to reimbursement of the reasonable costs incurred or expended for such abatement, containment, removal, or mitigation from any person whose negligent, reckless, or intentional action or inaction caused such hazard, potential hazard, pollution, contamination or potential pollution or potential contamination. When such hazard, potential hazard, pollution, contamination or potential pollution or potential contamination results from the action or inaction of more than one person, each person shall be held jointly and severally liable for such costs.

- (d) Whenever the commissioner incurs contractual obligations in carrying out the duties of subsection (a) of this section and the person who causes or is responsible for the hazard, potential hazard, pollution, contamination or potential pollution or potential contamination does not assume such contractual obligations, the commissioner shall request the Attorney General to bring a civil action pursuant to subsection (a) of this section to recover the costs and expenses of such contractual obligations and the other costs and expenses provided for in subsection (b) of this section. If any such person is unknown, the commissioner shall request the federal government to assume such contractual obligations to the extent provided for by federal law.
- Sec. 10. Subsection (a) of section 22a-6a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2007*):
- (a) Any person who knowingly or negligently violates any provision of section 14-100b or 14-164c, subdivision (3) of subsection (b) of section 15-121, section 15-171, 15-172, 15-175, 22a-5, 22a-6 or 22a-74, chapter 440, chapter 441, section 22a-69 or 22a-74, subsection (b) of section 22a-134p, section 22a-148 to 22a-150, inclusive, 22a-153, 22a-154, as amended by this act, 22a-157, as amended by this act, 22a-158, 22a-162, 22a-171, 22a-174, 22a-175, 22a-177, 22a-178, 22a-181, 22a-183,

345 22a-184, 22a-190, 22a-208, 22a-208a, 22a-209, 22a-213, 22a-220, 22a-225, 346 22a-231, 22a-336, 22a-342, 22a-345, 22a-346, 22a-347, 22a-349a, 22a-358, 347 22a-359, 22a-361, 22a-362, 22a-365 to 22a-379, inclusive, 22a-401 to 22a-348 411, inclusive, 22a-416, 22a-417, 22a-424 to 22a-433, inclusive, 22a-447, 349 22a-449, 22a-450, 22a-451, 22a-454, 22a-458, 22a-461, 22a-462 or 22a-471, 350 or any regulation, order or permit adopted or issued thereunder by the 351 Commissioner of Environmental Protection shall be liable to the state 352 for the reasonable costs and expenses of the state in detecting, 353 investigating, controlling and abating such violation. Such person shall 354 also be liable to the state for the reasonable costs and expenses of the 355 state in restoring the air, waters, lands and other natural resources of 356 the state, including plant, wild animal and aquatic life to their former 357 condition insofar as practicable and reasonable, or, if restoration is not 358 practicable or reasonable, for any damage, temporary or permanent, 359 caused by such violation to the air, waters, lands or other natural 360 resources of the state, including plant, wild animal and aquatic life and 361 to the public trust therein. Institution of a suit to recover for such 362 damage, costs and expenses shall not preclude the application of any 363 other remedies.

Sec. 11. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2007) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 22a-6a, sections 22a-151 to 22a-157, inclusive, of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and sections 7 to 10 inclusive, of this act, the standards adopted by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, including, but not limited to: (1) Standards listed in 29 CFR 1910.1096 as adopted pursuant to chapter 571 of the general statutes, (2) 29 USC 651 et seq., or (3) more protective worker exposure limits, as determined by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, in consultation with the Labor Commissioner, as appropriate, shall apply to persons who produce, transport, store, possess, manage, treat, remediate or dispose of radioactive material, radioactive waste or a source of ionizing radiation.

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This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following		
sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2007	22a-151
Sec. 2	October 1, 2007	22a-152
Sec. 3	October 1, 2007	22a-153
Sec. 4	October 1, 2007	22a-154(a)
Sec. 5	October 1, 2007	22a-155
Sec. 6	October 1, 2007	22a-156
Sec. 7	October 1, 2007	New section
Sec. 8	October 1, 2007	22a-157
Sec. 9	October 1, 2007	New section
Sec. 10	October 1, 2007	22a-6a(a)
Sec. 11	October 1, 2007	New section

ENV Joint Favorable Subst.

PS Joint Favorable